

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE COLEOPTERA
OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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FAMILY CARABIDÆ.

FIRST SUPPLEMENT.

WITH PLATE V. (XI.)

THIS Supplement contains descriptions of 95 species, 91 of which are new, and 4 recorded from the South African limit for the first time.

I have found it necessary to establish 6 new genera for 6 new South African forms, 3 of which (*Umgenia*, *Lebistinida*, and *Proclotodema* are strikingly singular; the other 3, although very interesting, are, however, more closely allied to known forms. Mons. Bedel informs me that the genus *Coscinia*, not known hitherto to occur in South Africa, has been captured at East London by Dr. Chas. Martin.

The number of South African genera is thus 173, whilst that of the species amounts to 1,011.

This new accession to the knowledge of the South African Coleopterous Fauna has again a strongly Ethiopian character. One genus only, *Abatus*, is peculiar to the Western, or Cape, fauna. It is, however, worthy of note that a Pterostichid (*Pterostichus alticola*) has been met with at an altitude of 8,500 feet, while a Cymindid (*Hystrihopus altitudinis*) has been met at the same height, and also on the highest peak in South Africa, *i.e.*, "Mont aux Sources," at a height of 11,000 feet, while *P. inordinatus* occurs at a very high altitude (Drakensberg, Van Renen's Pass).

Another species of the curious genus *Proclotus** is here described, and also an allied form: *Proclotodema parallelum*. *Proclotus*, and also *Rhopalomelus*, must after all be removed from the *Pteroschini* to

* Since this was written I have found that *Proclotus* stands in synonymy with *Parachlaenius*, Kolb., which name has precedence.

the *Chlænini*, however aberrant they may appear at first sight. *Procletus* and *Procletodema* will probably be found to live like *Rhopalomelus* in Termite nests.

Two years have now elapsed since the publication of the Catalogue of *Carabidæ*, and in spite of the unflagging zeal of my correspondents, spurred by the desire to discover new species, the increase in number has only been about one-tenth. Mr. G. A. K. Marshall is of opinion that when Mashonaland is thoroughly explored more than 200 species will be found there. We know as yet little or nothing of Damaraland and N'Gamiland, and very little of the low countries of the Transvaal and Mozambique; Natal will also probably yield still a certain number of species; but many of the captures will prove to be identical with species known from the Zanzibar mainland, Angola, Guinea, and Senegal. In spite of that I deem that 250 new species, mostly small or obscure, will probably be found in the South African region.

With a few exceptions the types are in the South African Museum. Two of them (*Macrochilus viduatus* and *Crepidogaster atratus*) are in the Staats Museum in Pretoria, South African Republic.

TRIBE EGINI.*

GEN. EGA,
Catal., p. 146.

The *Ega natalensis*, *loc. cit.*, p. 146, must be transferred to the genus *Pseliphanax*, Walk., Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., iii., 1859, p. 52.

TRIBE HELLUONINI.

GEN. MACROCHILUS,
Catal., p. 166.

MACROCHILUS VIDUATUS.

Piceous-black, shining, labrum, apical part of the palpi, the two basal joints of antennæ, legs and under side piceous-red; head deeply punctured, the punctures not closely set; prothorax cordate, deeply emarginate laterally in the posterior part, and with the basal angles very sharp and triangular; it is deeply pitted all over, broadly depressed longitudinally in the middle, and with a very fine line in the centre of the depression; elytra parallel, narrowly striate, with the intervals broad, plane, and very closely punctured; they are very briefly pubescent, and have on each side, towards the median part, a medium-size, round, flavescent patch, extending from the second to the sixth interval. Length 13 mm.; width 4 mm.

This species is differentiated from *M. bi-plagiatus*, Catal., p. 166, by not having the elytra carinate and with a double series of punctures on each carina.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality).

* The termination in *ini* of the names of tribes has now become so generally accepted that I shall henceforth follow this rule.

TRIBE GALERITINI.

GEN. DRYPTA,

Catal., p. 156.

DRYPTA MASHONA.

Dark metallic green, with the knees and the apical part of the first and third joints of antennæ black; legs, mandibles, and palpi flavescens. Closely allied to *D. melanarthra*, Catal., p. 159, from which it differs in the sculpture of the elytra, which are also brighter green, although equally pubescent; in *D. melanarthra* the striæ are filled with a series of broad punctures impinging on the sides of the raised intervals, the upper part of which is irregularly punctulate, but in *D. mashona* the striæ are very narrow and rugose, and the intervals are very deeply and closely, although irregularly, punctured, this gives them a shagreened appearance; the head and prothorax are also shagreened, and the third joint of antennæ is shorter than in *C. melanarthra*, which species it should follow in the systematic arrangement. Length 11 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

I gave Zambezia as the habitat of *D. melanarthra*, but, so far as I know now, it is restricted to Natal.

DRYPTA NATALIA.

A close ally of *D. dentata* from which it differs in the colour of the elytra, which are greener; the intervals are not convex, even at the base; the punctures on the striæ are smaller, and the intervals are a little less deeply punctured; the colour of the legs and antennæ is similar. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (Newcastle).

GEN. ZUPHIUM,

Catal., p. 162.

ZUPHIUM TRI-MACULATUM.

Sub-opaque, pubescent; head black; antennæ and legs flavo-rufescent; prothorax brick-red; elytra deep fuscous with a sub-diagonal brick-red patch extending in the anterior part from the third to the sixth interval on each side, and a small supra-apical sutural patch, somewhat quadrate, and extending to the second stria

on each side; head moderately punctulate; prothorax very closely punctulate; elytra broadly striate with the intervals costulate and shagreened; pectus infuscate, abdomen flavescens. Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

Resembles very much *Z. caffrum*, Catal., p. 163, and might prove to be only a varietal form. It is, however, distinguished by the more costulate elytra and by the shape of the anterior patch on the elytra, which is not connected laterally with the margin; the outer and apical margins are not rufescent, and the apical sutural patch is not connected with the apical margin.

Zambezia (Salisbury).

ZUPHIUM DEBILE.

Light testaceous, antennæ, palpi, abdomen, and legs flavescens; opaque and very briefly pubescent; head and prothorax very finely punctulate; elytra very finely shagreened, and apparently non-striate, except alongside the suture, where there is a juxta-sutural one hardly defined behind, and a second one nearly entire; under side flavescens. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

TRIBE BRACHININI.

GEN. BRACHINUS,

Catal., p. 178.

Synopsis of Species.

Group of *B. armiger*.

Elytra with a lateral yellow margin, and on each side a sub-humeral diagonal elongate patch reaching the third interval and connected with the lateral margin, an apical, and a juxta-sutural supra-apical patch *enonensis*.

Group of *B. simulans*.

Head and prothorax red; elytra black, with a faint sub-basal, elongate flavescens patch; head, prothorax, elytra, and under side black *vagus*.

Elytra ovate, highly costate; femora flavescens, tibiæ, and tarsi black; antennæ black *tibialis*.

Elytra elongate, much ampliate behind, costate, the costæ sharp; antennæ, legs, and palpi rufescent *funbris*.

BRACHINUS ENONENSIS.

Head, prothorax, and legs yellowish-red; the four basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the others a little infusate; elytra elongate, slightly shining, a little ampliate laterally from about one-fourth of the length, costate with the intervals shagreened and the costæ well defined, black with a distinct lateral flavescent margin, and on each side a diagonal patch of the same colour directed backward, beginning at some distance from the shoulder, and reaching the second costa; this diagonal patch, the apex of which reaches nearly to the median part of the length, is sinuate on the inferior margin, of nearly equal width throughout, and connected with the outer margin; the supra-apical patch reaches from a short distance from the suture to the third costa, and is ovate; the outer apical patch coalesces with the outer margin; under side pale flavescent, with the sides of the sternum and abdomen infusate. Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

This species differs from *B. armiger*, Catal., p. 192, in the position of the flavescent bands and patches on the elytra: the first one is diagonal, somewhat arcuate, instead of being nearly straight, and does not approach the shoulder; the second patch is situated much nearer to the apical part, and is also nearer to the suture.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

BRACHINUS VAGUS.

Head and prothorax red, antennæ and legs testaceous-red; elytra ampliate from near the shoulders, costate with the costæ well defined and the intervals aciculate and very briefly pubescent; black, slightly shining, and having on the fourth and fifth intervals an elongate patch, beginning at a very short distance from the base, and reaching to about one-fifth of the length; this patch is very inconspicuous; the outer and posterior margins have a flavescent band, which is broader on the former; the dorsal part is not very depressed, and the sternum and abdomen are flavescent in the central part. Length 9 mm.; width 3 mm.

The nearest ally of this species is *B. simulans*, Catal., p. 181, but in the latter the elytra are less raised, and the inconspicuous flavescent patch is at the apex instead of at the base.

BRACHINUS FUNEBRIS.

Whole body black, sub-opaque, densely but briefly pubescent,

antennæ and legs red; head deeply and densely punctured; prothorax very closely and deeply punctured, in proportion a little longer than that of the other South African *Brachinus*, rounded laterally for half the length, and parallel from there to the base; the transverse apical groove is not much defined; elytra not broader at the base than the prothorax at its widest part, and without any shoulder, gradually amplified from the base to the apex, where it is twice as broad, moderately plane, costate with the costæ well marked and the intervals finely shagreened. Length 11 mm.; width 5 mm.

This species has no close ally among the South African *Brachinus*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth).

BRACHINUS TIBIALIS.

Body black, shining, although covered with a dense, erect pubescence; antennæ also black, with the three apical joints piceous-red; tarsi, tibiæ, and knees black, the femora flavescent; head deeply and irregularly punctured laterally and behind, but with a smooth median space; prothorax short, cordiform, punctured; elytra convex, ovate, striate with the intervals convex, sub-carinate, and closely punctured, the punctures irregular. Length 10 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Very distinct, not only on account of its colouring, but also on account of the ovate and convex shape of the elytra.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

BRACHINUS O'NEILI.

Testaceous-red, moderately shining, and very briefly pubescent; antennæ long, infusate, with the two basal joints and the palpi flavescent; head smooth; prothorax nearly smooth, elongato-cordate and a little longer than broad; elytra gradually amplified from the humeral angle to a short distance from the apex, moderately convex, very faintly costulate and clothed with a very short sub-flavescent pubescence; they are brick-red, and have a moderately broad basal band reaching the outer margin on each side and with the lower edge emarginate in the middle, as well as a sutural narrower band reaching to two-thirds of the length, where it becomes amplified and quadrate; on each side there is a lateral elongate patch, beginning at about the median part, reaching to three-fourths of the length, and extending from near the outer margin to the middle of the disk, and also an apical, transverse patch almost connected with the suture, and covering on each side half the apical part; under side

testaceous, abdomen black; legs rufescent, with the tibiæ and tarsi slightly fuscous. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

Follows *B. rikatlæ*, Catal., p. 183; it is more convex, and in the elytra the brick-red colour has displaced to a great extent the black background, which is now limited to basal and a sutural band with two patches on each elytron.

BRACHINUS SOLIDUS.

Head, prothorax, and basal joint of antennæ dull brick-red, legs flavescent, antennæ fuscous; elytra fuscous black with two lateral rufescent patches on each side; antennæ thick; head and prothorax distinctly shagreened; the latter is of the usual shape, and is slightly infusate on each side of the median longitudinal line; elytra truncate at base, gradually amplified laterally from the humeral angle to two-thirds of the length, where they are one-fifth wider than at the base; they are plane, briefly but densely pubescent, shagreened, costulate in the dorsal part, and have two lateral, sub-rufescent patches on each side: the first one is sub-ovate, situated near the shoulder, reaches to about one-fifth of the length, and is disconnected from both the basal and outer margins, and the second one, which is not very distinct, is in a line with the first, but situated at a certain distance from the apex. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species is at once distinguishable from the other South African species by the more quadrate shape of the elytra; the antennæ are also more robust.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

GEN. CREPIDOGASTER,

Catal., p. 188.

CREPIDOGASTER ATRATUS.

Head, prothorax, elytra, pectus, and abdomen black, opaque, antennæ sub-rufescent with the third joint deeply infusate; legs sub-rufescent with the tibiæ a little infusate outwardly; the head and prothorax are very finely aciculate; the elytra are very finely shagreened, very briefly pubescent, and very faintly costate. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Smaller than *C. natalicus*, Catal., p. 191, and with the head and prothorax not so distinctly shagreened; the elytra are only faintly

costate and very slightly shagreened, and the third joint of the antennæ is not infuscate in *C. natalicus*.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality).

CREPIDOGASTER PORTENTOSUS.

Flavous, elytra deeply infuscate behind, the infuscation enclosing an ovate, sub-lateral, supra-apical patch of the flavous ground colour; abdomen fuscous; head and prothorax shagreened and of the usual shape and contour; elytra shagreened, faintly costulate, and very briefly pubescent; the infuscate posterior band begins at about the median part, but does not reach the edge of the outer margin. Length 11 mm.; width 3 mm.

In size ranks next to *C. bi-oculatus*, Chaud., from the neighbourhood of Mombassa. It is easily distinguished from the other species independently of the size by the anterior part of the elytra being of the same colour as the head and prothorax.

It should precede *C. insignis*, Catal., p. 188.

Hab. Zambesia (Mesikkwe River).

TRIBE LEBIINI.

GEN. CALLIDA,

Catal., p. 195.

CALLIDA NATALIS.

Light brownish red, shining; head very deeply punctured; prothorax a little longer than broad at its widest part, cordiform, deeply and closely punctured, and with a deep median longitudinal groove; elytra twice as broad as the base of the prothorax and one-third more than the prothorax at its widest, slightly sinuate laterally at about the median part, and a little ampliate in the posterior part, deeply and narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals convex, sub-carinate near the base, and having an irregular series of deep punctures; fourth joint of the tarsi broad, bilobate. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

This species is easily distinguished from the other South African ones by its less elongate and more robust facies; it differs also in colour.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban, Malvern).

UMGENIA, nov. gen.

Ligula fused with the paraglossæ, and of the same shape as in *Callida* and *Lipostratia*; mentum deeply emarginate and without any median tooth, lateral lobes sharp, diverging inwardly and broadly triangular; last joint of both maxillary and labial palpi fusiform, but not quite acuminate at tip; maxillæ falcate; mandibles very robust, much curved outwardly and very distinctly carinate on the upper side, sharp inwardly but not projecting much beyond the labrum, which is of normal size, transverse, and bear six long apical setæ; antennæ short, reaching the humeral angle only; eyes very large, spherical, and with two supra-orbital setæ on each side; prothorax short, sub-cordiform; scutellum sharply triangular; elytra broader than the prothorax, ampliate past the middle, truncate but not sinuate, and depressed; legs somewhat short, tarsal joints similar to those of *Callida*, apical one lobate, claws with six long robust teeth on each side.

Shorter and more massive than *Calleida*; is at once distinguishable by the robust shape of the mandibles and the brevity of the antennæ.

UMGENIA FORMIDULOSA.

Rufous, shining; the eight apical joints of the antennæ are black, and the elytra piceous-black with a lateral and apical narrow rufous margin, and also a large juxta-sutural median patch somewhat rufescent; head smooth but punctate along the anterior part of the eyes; prothorax broader by one-fourth at its widest part than long, truncate at base and apex, ampliated and rounded laterally from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, and straight from there to the posterior angle, which is sharp, outer margin sharp, recurved, disk smooth, median longitudinal grooved line not deep; elytra one-third wider at the base than the prothorax at its widest part, gradually ampliated from the humeral angle to two-thirds of the length, where it is twice as wide, depressed, finely punctato-striate with the intervals plane and smooth. Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Umgeni River).

GEN. METAXYMORPHUS.

Catal., p. 205.

METAXYMORPHUS DEBILIS.

Entirely pale flavous, joints of the antennæ a little darker than

the four basal ones; head smooth; prothorax as broad as long, truncate at both ends, a little ampliate and rounded laterally from the anterior angle to the median part, slightly diagonal from there to the posterior angle, lateral setæ very long; the disk is smooth, and there is on each side of the longitudinal line a slightly fuscous longitudinal band which is sometimes missing; elytra ovate, slightly striate, and having on each side three indistinct comma-shaped slightly fuscous macules, and a nearly straight one near the scutellar region. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Allied to *M. pictus*, Chaud., Catal., p. 207, but the prothorax is a little more rounded laterally in the anterior part, the elytra are a little more ovate, and the markings are different.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape District).

METAXYMORPHUS RECTICOLLIS.

Light testaceous with the head and the discoidal part of the elytra darker; antennæ shorter than usual; head quite smooth, supra-orbital setæ very long; prothorax nearly twice as broad at apex as at base, almost truncate at apex, with the lateral angles projecting very little, straight laterally from the apex to the posterior angle, and diagonal from there to the base with the posterior part of the outer margin slightly recurved; it is very nearly plane and smooth; elytra narrow, much sinuate at base with the shoulders very sharp and projecting forward, oblongo-ovate, not ampliated in the middle, plane but with the sixth and seventh striæ very sharply carinate from base to apex; the other striæ are normal and the intervals plane with a moderately deep puncture on the third, at about one-third of the length. Length 6 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

A very distinct species, easily recognised by the shape of the prothorax, which is not at all rounded laterally, and also by the more linear form of the elytra.

GEN. CYMINDOIDEA,

Catal., p. 205.

Synopsis of Species.

- Elytra entirely black, intervals between the striæ plane *deplanata*.
- Elytra black with a humeral testaceous patch, intervals plane *humeralis*.
- Elytra black with a sinuate ante-median dorsal patch on each side, intervals carinate *marshalli*.

CYMINDOIDEA HUMERALIS.

Black, sub-opaque, with the labrum, antennæ, legs, and the outer margin of the prothorax light testaceous, elytra also with a narrow outer margin and having a humeral elongato-quadrangle patch of the same colour extending from the outer margin to the fourth stria and reaching from the base to about one-fourth of the length; head very finely plicate longitudinally; prothorax very finely aciculate, median longitudinal line deep; elytra plane, oblong, a little attenuate at the shoulders, striate, the striæ with a series of fine punctures; under side piceous-brown. Length 8 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality).

CYMINDOIDEA MARSHALLI.

Black, not much shining, antennæ and legs sub-flavescent, the former darker than the latter; elytra with a bisinuate flavescent patch reaching from near the suture to the third dorsal carina, and situated nearer the median part; head conspicuously plicate longitudinally; antennæ short, hardly reaching the base of the elytra; prothorax very evenly shagreened, the median longitudinal groove deep and relatively broad; elytra oblong but a little attenuate laterally at the shoulders, plane, finely carinate with the carinæ sharper in the middle of the dorsal part, intervals broad, deeply and very closely aciculate; the juxta-marginal costa has disappeared, and on the second costa are two or three asymmetrical punctures; under side black, shining.

This species, although having the same facies as the other two included in this genus, is very distinct, owing to the peculiar sculpture of the elytra, which are carinate with the intervals filled with three rows of very closely set and minute punctures, the intervals of which form very fine lines. Length 12 mm.; width 5 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

GEN. HYSTRICHOPUS,

Catal., p. 212.

HYSTRICHOPUS ALTITUDINIS.

Black, moderately shining with the elytra sub-opaque, basal joints of antennæ and palpi piceous-red; prothorax broad, not cordiform, very slightly broader laterally in the median part than at apex or

base, and with the outer margin much recurved, basal part very little narrower than the apical one, disk smooth and very faintly plicate transversely; elytra elongate, nearly oblong in the male, or very slightly broader behind than in the median part, but distinctly amplified in the female, striate, the striæ punctulate, and the intervals convex and more carinate in the male than in the female; the third interval has five asymmetrical punctures, but I have seen a male with four only; legs long, claws with seven short teeth on each side. Length $15\frac{1}{2}$ –19 mm.; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ –6 mm.

This species is very distinct from the other South African ones, and is easily distinguished by the shape of the prothorax, which is broad, of nearly equal width, and somewhat similar to that of *Leptosarcus porrectus*, Catal., p. 219, but not quite so straight laterally.

Collected by Mr. W. Mann in the Drakensberg mountain range on the summit of Mont aux Sources, reputed to be the highest peak in South Africa (11,000 feet), and also on the top of the Giant's Castle (8,500 feet).

GEN. COPTOPTERA,

Catal., p. 230.

COPTOPTERA PHANTASMA.

Totally pale flavescent with the head slightly testaceous; head quite smooth; prothorax broader at apex than at base, sides nearly straight, the transverse plication hardly distinct on the disk; elytra elongate, aculeate at the humeral angle, then sloping diagonally for a short distance, and from there nearly parallel, distinctly striate with the striæ smooth and the third, fifth, and seventh intervals with a not very distinct series of punctures. Length 7 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

A very distinct species.

KLEPTEROMIMUS, nov. gen.

Mentum and ligula as in *Klepterus*; last joint of maxillary palpi elongate, sub-fusiform, slightly truncate at tip; that of the labial very swollen in the middle and acuminate at tip; antennæ deeply pubescent and short; prothorax hardly narrower at base than apex, nearly

straight laterally, and rounded in the anterior part for one-fifth of the length; elytra parallel, striate; joints of anterior tarsi short, the second, third, and fourth triangular, the latter lobate; claws pluripectinate.

The distinctive characters between *Klepterus* and the present genus are to be found in the shape of the labial palpi, which are sharply acuminate at tip instead of being obliquely truncate; the intermediate joints of the anterior tarsi are much shorter, more triangular, and the fourth one is lobate instead of being incised.

KLEPTEROMIMUS ORNATUS.

Fuscous-brown with the prothorax a little lighter than the elytra; antennæ and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax a little longer than broad, rounded a little in the anterior part, nearly straight laterally, but very slightly narrower at the base than at about the median part, posterior part of the margin a little recurved, posterior angle sharp; the disk is very finely plicate transversely, and the median longitudinal grooved line very distinct; elytra one-fourth broader than the prothorax at base, nearly parallel, with the humeral angles slightly sloping, truncate behind, plane, punctato-striate with the punctures deep and not closely set; the intervals are plane; they are of a somewhat dull metallic tinge and have on each side two elongato-quadrangle flavescent patches disposed diagonally in the anterior part, and two more in the posterior part similarly disposed, and there is also a small elongated spot of the same colour on the second interval at some distance from the base. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

GEN. KLEPSIPHURUS,

Catal., p. 237.

KLEPSIPHURUS CRENATO-STRIATUS.

Colour and shape of *K. pugnax*; the head, however, is not piceous; the prothorax is of the same shape and equally smooth and shining; the elytra have also the same shape, but they are much more deeply striate, and the striæ much more deeply punctate, and the series of punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh intervals are not very well defined.

This species is easily distinguished from the two others known, by the deep series of punctures which fill the striæ. Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm.

Hab. Natal (Lower M'Komas River).

GEN. APRISTUS,

Catal., p. 239.

APRISTUS PROMONTORII.

Black, very shining; antennæ, with the exception of the three basal joints, apical joint of palpi, tibiæ, and legs fuscous; head smooth; prothorax and elytra covered with an extremely fine aciculation; the former is gradually attenuate laterally from the first to the second seta, while the part from the first seta to the anterior angle is slightly rounded, and this imparts to it a sub-cordate form; the elytra are sub-oblong, sloping at the shoulders, broader at apex than at base, and have a small round fovea on each side near the apical part of the scutellum, two long setæ on each side of the apex, one near the suture, the other near the apical angle, and three others on the outer margin, one near the humeral angle, the other past the middle, and the third above the apical outer angle.

Resembles much *A. deceptor*, Catal., p. 240, but the elytra are more parallel, and without any trace of striation; the antennæ are also longer. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Cape Town).

Follows *A. latipennis*, Catal., p. 240.

GEN. DROMIUS,

Catal., p. 234.

DROMIUS NANNISCUS.

Pale brown with the anterior part of the head slightly infuscate; antennæ, palpi, and legs more flavescent than the rest of the body; elytra and prothorax very finely aciculate; the latter is gradually narrowed from near the apex, the apical angle itself being slightly rounded to the posterior angle, where it is about one-half narrower than at the widest part, the angle itself is strongly developed; elytra twice as broad at base as the base of the prothorax, gradually ampliate laterally but with the sides straight up to the apex, and

nearly three times as broad near the apex as the prothorax at its widest part; they have three very faint striæ on the dorsal part, and are very finely aciculate; legs moderately long and slender; in the male the first, second, and third basal joints of the anterior tarsi are dilated, the two basal ones especially; the claws have an almost rudimentary tooth (with the accompanying sinuation) on each side; there are no wings under the elytra. Length 2 mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

All the South African species (*i.e.*, six) which I have included in the genus *Dromius*, differ from many of the European and other *Dromius* in one character, which, considering that the pectination of the claws is a very important factor in the classification of this group, induces me to separate them into another section. The claws, instead of being multipectinate, have from one to three stout teeth on each side. I propose, therefore, a new genus, *Dromiops*, for the reception of the South African species.

GEN. PHLŒOZETUS,

Catal., p. 244.

PHLŒOZETUS FERUS.

Testaceous with the head and prothorax brick-red; elytra with an apical sutural fuscous black patch; head punctulate along the eyes and in the anterior part; prothorax ampliate, rounded laterally from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, and sinuate from there to the posterior angle; elytra elongate, finely striate with the striæ punctulate and the intervals plane and smooth; they have a sutural elongato-quadrate patch, sometimes oblique at tip, extending on each side of the suture as far as fourth stria, beginning from two-thirds of the length and stopping short of the apical margin; abdomen infusate. Length 7-7½ mm.; width 3-3¼ mm.

Allied to *P. umbraculatus*, Catal., p. 251, but very different in the shape of the prothorax, which is ampliated and rounded laterally from the anterior angle, and sinuate above the posterior one; the posterior part of the head and the prothorax are less rugose; the intervals of the elytra are plane instead of being carinate, and there is no depression on the second and third intervals close to the apex of the pre-scutellary stria which is so characteristic of *P. umbraculatus*.

Hab. Zambesia (Marandellas).

PHLŒOZETUS PRÆUSTUS, Per.,

Catal., p. 251.

This species must be considered as identical with *P. umbraculatus*. The latter varies enormously in size and dimension of the apical infuscate band on the elytra, and although in my typical *præustus* the band is wider and the intervals less carinate, I have now seen several examples intermediate in that respect. *P. umbraculatus* varies from 5 mm. to $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in length.

PHLŒOZETUS PUSILLUS.

Testaceous with the head and the centre of prothorax brick-red; antennæ rufescent, legs flavous; head very deeply and closely punctured; prothorax of the usual shape but slightly angular laterally at the point of insertion of the anterior lateral seta; it is closely punctured on the disk and sides; elytra finely striate, the striæ finely punctured and the intervals plane; they are pale testaceous and have at an equal distance from the median and the apical parts a transverse, infuscate patch forming a sort of triangle on each side of the suture, of which the apex reaches the seventh stria. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This species has much resemblance to *P. plausibilis*, Catal., p. 248, but the prothorax is more angular laterally, the punctures of the striæ on the elytra are much finer, and the transverse band extends very much farther.

Hab. Cape Colony (no exact locality).

GEN. LEBIA,

Catal., p. 252.

LEBIA FORTUITA.

Testaceous with the head and prothorax a little redder than the elytra; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; head aciculate and sub-plicate along the eyes; neck smooth; prothorax very faintly aciculate; elytra one-third broader at the base than the prothorax, gradually ampliate laterally from the shoulder to near the apex, but with the sides straight, about one-fifth broader at the widest part than at the base, finely striate; the striæ hardly punctate, and the intervals nearly plane; they are shining and have a quadrate infuscate or black basal patch extending as far as the fourth stria on

each side for about one-fifth of the length, and connected along the suture by a band extending to the second intervals with a transverse post-median band covering an equal space between the median and apical parts, slightly sloping on the upper edge with the lower edge emarginate in the centre; this band reaches the supra-marginal stria on each side; fourth joint of all the tarsi long and lobate. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

The nearest ally to this species is *L. natalensis*, Catal., p. 261, but *L. fortuita* is differentiated by the more elongated shape of the elytra which are not quite so rounded laterally, and by the intervals which are nearly plane instead of being convex; the colouring is nearly the same, but more shining; the upper edge of the transverse patch is more sloping and not sinuate, and the band itself does not extend as far towards the margin as that of *L. natalensis*; the latter has also two sub-infusate patches on the prothorax entirely wanting in *L. fortuita*.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

LEBIA CONGRUENS.

Briefly pubescent on the upper side, pale testaceous with the prothorax and head a little redder, antennæ with the exception of the three basal joints infusate; head and prothorax closely and finely punctured, the latter very briefly pubescent laterally; elytra one-third broader at base than the prothorax, almost sub-parallel with the shoulders well rounded, finely striate with the striæ punctulate, intervals plane and punctulate; they have a basal quadrate patch reaching the fourth interval on each side, and connected at about one-fourth of the length by a slender sutural band extending to the first stria with a post-median transverse patch, both edges of which are deeply sinuate on the fourth interval, and which reaches on each side the supra-marginal stria; this band is equidistant from the median and the apical band, and is broadest in the sutural part as far as the third stria; fourth joint of the intermediate and posterior tarsi incised. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Allied to *L. eximia*, Catal., p. 259, which it should follow. Like that species it is finely punctulate on head and prothorax, and the punctures and pubescence of the elytra are similar, but in *L. congruens* the basal black patch is not so long, the sutural band connecting it with the post-median transverse band is very slender, and the transverse band is also less wide, and the outer parts of it much narrower than in the median one.

Hab. Transvaal (Hamman's Kraal).

LEBIA VACIVA.

Head black, aciculate, briefly pubescent; antennæ deeply infusate with the exception of the three basal joints which are flavescent; prothorax deeply aciculate and pubescent, sinuate laterally behind, light brick-red; elytra sub-parallel, moderately shining, distinctly pubescent, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane and aciculate; they are pale yellow, with a sutural, elongato-quadrate black patch extending to the fourth stria on each side and reaching to about one-third of the length, and hamate on the posterior edge; this basal patch is connected by means of a narrow black band running along the first and second intervals with a post-median black band, strongly bi-sinuate on both edges, and reaching the outer margin on each side; the apical part is narrowly infusate and coalesces laterally with the outer edge of the post-median patch, so as to enclose an irregular sub-quadrate patch of the yellowish background; legs flavescent; fourth joint of tarsi dilated and lobate. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Allied also to *L. eximia*, Catal., p. 259; it is a little shorter and a little less elongate; equally pubescent, and the disposition of the black patches on the elytra is of the same pattern; they are not, however, so broad in *L. vaciva*, in which the apical part is infusate; the head is distinctly black and the antennæ very deeply infusate, whereas in *L. eximia* they are brick-red.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

LEBIA NATALIS.

Head and elytra black, shining; prothorax, the three basal joints of antennæ, and the legs red; tarsi black or infusate, palpi black, rufescent at tip; head and neck finely yet distinctly aciculate; prothorax faintly plicate, very little sinuate laterally above the posterior angle; elytra nearly one-third broader at base than the prothorax, a little amplified gradually from below the shoulder to a short distance from the apex where they are about one-fifth broader than at the base, striate, with the striæ punctulate, and the intervals convex and almost carinate laterally; fourth joint of the tarsi sub-lobate; metasternum and abdomen black. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 mm.; width 3–4 mm.

Allied to *L. speciosa*, Catal., p. 264; differs mainly in the shape of the intervals of the elytra which are convex, and almost carinate laterally instead of being quite plane in *L. speciosa*, in which also

the prothorax is more distinctly sinuate above the posterior angle, and the fourth joint of the tarsi broadly lobate instead of being sublobate as in the present species.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

LEBIA SPERABILIS.

Head black, antennæ deeply infusate, nearly black with the exception of the three basal joints which are rufescent, the second joint is ringed with black; prothorax and legs brick-red; elytra piceous in the posterior part, and piceous-red in the anterior except the base, which is distinctly rufescent across; head and neck finely aciculate; prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, very slightly sinuate laterally behind with the posterior margin recurved, faintly aciculate, smooth and shining; elytra broader than the prothorax by about one-third, oblong, glabrous, finely punctato-striate, and with the intervals distinctly convex and sub-carinate; pectus rufescent, abdomen black; fourth joint of anterior tarsi very slightly lobate and hardly dilated. Length 6 mm.; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

This species is easily distinguished by its facies, which resembles that of *Phlæozetus*. In colouring it is not unlike *L. natalis*, from which it greatly differs in appearance, but the anterior part of the elytra, apart from the base, is suffused with a rufescent tinge entirely absent in *L. natalis*.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

LEBIA DISCREPANS.

Testaceous-red with the antennæ and legs flavescent, and the posterior half of the elytra infusate; head and prothorax closely aciculate, the latter is hardly sinuate laterally towards the posterior angle, and the margins are much recurved; the elytra are about one-third broader than the prothorax at the base and gradually amplified from the shoulder to about three-fourths of the length where they are a little more than twice as wide, they are very slightly convex on the upper part and distinctly costate with the intervals striate, and the costæ sub-carinate in the dorsal part; fourth joint of the tarsi lobate, the lobes long; under side rufescent; abdomen infusate. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

This species is very distinct. The elytra are as sharply costate as *L. fraterna* or *L. immaculata*, Catal., p. 256, and they are also

gradually ampliate laterally from the shoulder to past the median part, but the humeral angle is not as much rounded in these two species, the colouring is different, and the fourth joint of the tarsi is divided in two long lobes. It should precede *L. natalis*.

LEBIA MINIMA.

Head, thorax, and antennæ testaceous-red, elytra and legs flavous; head nearly smooth; prothorax also nearly smooth, nearly twice as broad as long, slightly rounded laterally in the anterior part, but not at all sinuate near the base; elytra a little wider than the base of the prothorax, ampliate laterally from some distance from the humeral angle to a short distance from the apex, truncate and hardly sinuate behind, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals hardly raised, moderately shining, flavous, and with a sutural black band, broadest at base, where it reaches the third stria, becoming aculeate for about a quarter of the length, and reduced to a narrower band extending only as far as the third stria; this band reaches from the base to three-quarters of the length, but there is also a straight, moderately broad black band extending from side to side in the apical part, and quite disconnected from the sutural band. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth).

The ampliate shape of the elytra recalls that of *L. plagiata*, Catal., p. 259, but it is a very distinct species.

GEN. PARALEBIA, nov. gen.

Generic characters of *Lebia*, but differentiated by the shape of the labial palpi, the last joint of which is in the shape of an inverted elongate cone broadly truncate at apex; the prothorax is hardly if at all sinuate laterally towards the posterior angle, the base is very slightly produced in the middle, and the fourth joint of all the tarsi is dilated, bi-lobate and spongy beneath; the claws have five teeth on each side.

The species included in this new genus is distinguished from the other species belonging to the South African *Phlæozetus* and *Lebia* by the shape of the outer sides of the prothorax, which are much more rounded and attenuate in the anterior part, and very much like in shape that of *Camaroptera*, Chaud.

PARALEBIA VICARIA.

Head and thorax brick-red, the sides of the latter paler, the three basal joints of antennæ flavescient, the other joints sub-infusate, legs flavous; elytra flavous and with a post-median transverse black patch reaching from nearly side to side, bi-sinuate on both edges, broadest on the space between the four intervals on each side and narrowed from there towards the outer margin, which it barely reaches; the upper sutural point reaches nearly the median part of the disk, but the lower one stops at some distance from the apex; head smooth; prothorax also nearly smooth, nearly twice as broad as long, slightly rounded laterally in the anterior part, but with the sides straight and not sinuate near the base; elytra oblong, slightly broader than the prothorax at base, striate, the striæ finely punctured and the intervals plane. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The shape of the black band on the elytra is not unlike that of *L. amabilis*, Catal., p. 261, but it is more sinuate, and tapers more towards the outer sides.

Hab. Natal.

GEN. ASTATA,

Catal., p. 265.

ASTATA COGNATA.

Antennæ with the exception of the three basal joints reddish brown, head and elytra piceous-brown, prothorax brownish red on the discoidal part, outer sides, palpi, the three basal joints of antennæ and the legs sub-flavescient; head very closely aciculate; prothorax very nearly twice as broad as long, rounded laterally in the anterior part, nearly straight from the anterior seta to the posterior angle, covered with a somewhat wavy aciculation; elytra about one-third broader than the prothorax at the base, gradually amplified from the shoulder to about three-fourths of the length where they are twice as broad, truncate behind, and sinuate on each side with the outer angle rounded, not sharp; they are piceous or piceous-red, with a wide diagonal sub-rufescent patch extending from near the shoulder on the sixth interval to about the median part of the elytra (close to the suture in one example), while in another the black colour is reduced to a triangular patch on each side of the scutellum, a lateral, moderately broad, outer margin, and a diagonal and broader one in the posterior part, while the clearer space is flavous; the median part of the outer edge is flav-

escent; they are striate, with the intervals convex and sub-carinate in the anterior part; under side flavescent with the abdominal segments infusate. Length 9–9½ mm.; width 4–4½ mm.

Allied to the melanic form of *A. tetragramma*, Chaud., Catal., p. 265, showing only faint traces of the flavescent patches on the elytra; the colour of that part of the body seems, however, to undergo a good deal of modification, but a good specific character is the rounded posterior outer angle, which in *A. tetragramma* is acute.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

ASTATA CONSORS.

Antennæ, palpi, labrum, and prothorax testaceous-red, legs flavescent, elytra piceous with a basal and lateral narrow flavescent margin; head striolate longitudinally, neck smooth; prothorax one-third broader than long, rounded laterally from apex to past the median part, and a little attenuate from there to the base; disk smooth; scutellum reddish; elytra one-third broader at the base than the prothorax at its widest part, and gradually amplified from the shoulder to two-thirds of the length where they are twice as broad as the prothorax; they are depressed and striate with the intervals convex and sub-carinate in the anterior part; under side and legs pale testaceous; the three apical abdominal segments are infusate. Length 8 mm.; width 4 mm.

Resembles much both the melanic form of *A. tetragramma* and *A. cognata*, but is distinguishable by the width of the prothorax, which is less broad in proportion to the length than in the two species mentioned.

Hab. Natal (Umlazi River).

GEN. LEBISTINIDA.

Mentum with a distinct but short median tooth; lobes nearly straight inwardly, truncate at apex, rounded outwardly but strongly emarginate near the apex; ligula and paraglossæ fused, trapeziform, and straight at tip, the former with the two usual median setæ, the latter with a few setæ at tip; maxillary and labial palpi as in *Lebistina*; antennæ very long; shape of head, thorax, and elytra as in *Lebistina*; tarsi long, second and third triangular, fourth dilated and divided in two long lobes, the under surface is clothed with long, closely set brown hairs, the anterior tarsi have two series of short lamellæ, and the claws have five teeth on each side.

The characters distinguishing this genus from *Lebistina*, Catal., p. 269, are, first the distinct median tooth in the mentum,* secondly the shape of the ligula, which does not project at all beyond the paraglossæ, which are not setose laterally, and, thirdly the sculpture of the elytra, the striæ of which are interrupted and reduced to elongated lines, or rather punctures, half a millimetre long, as well as the absence of punctures on what should be the third interval; the fourth joint of the tarsi is dilated and divided in two long lobes, whereas it is only deeply incised in *Lebistina*, and not dilated.

LEBISTINIDA PULCHRA,

Plate II., fig. 3.

Metallic green with a purplish or violaceous tinge, antennæ and tibiæ black with the exception of the three basal joints which are violaceous green; head a little more deeply aciculate in the anterior part than in the centre; prothorax short, nearly twice as broad as long, slightly sinuate laterally behind, much rounded in front, and closely plicate transversely on the disk; elytra one-third broader at the base than the prothorax, and gradually amplified from the rounded shoulders to a short distance from the apex where they are more than twice as broad as the prothorax, sinuate behind, somewhat convex, and having regular series of elongated punctures distant from one another; the intervals are very finely aciculate, perfectly plane, and have two irregular rows of moderately deep punctures; under side dark bronze, abdomen nearly black, briefly pubescent; pygidium black, punctulate.

The elongated punctures on the elytra are evidently the remnant of the usual striæ, interrupted at half a millimetre distance. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Umkomaas River). Found under bark.

GEN. ARSINOË.

Catal., p. 270.

ARSINOË GRANDIS.

Black, sub-opaque on the head and prothorax, shining on the elytra, basal joints of antennæ, under side, and legs piceous-black;

* In my description of the genus *Lebistina*, Catal., p. 268, I said that the mentum had no tooth or sinuation; I find, however, that in *L. caffra* the mentum has a blunt median projection, emarginate in the centre.

head very rugose, labrum and epistoma smooth, eyes very large and bulging; prothorax roughly and closely punctured, short, twice as broad as long, narrowly grooved in the centre, outer margins recurved from the median part to the posterior angle; elytra twice as broad as the base of the prothorax, and one-third more than the prothorax at its widest part, straight at base with the humeral angles moderately rounded, parallel, truncate but not sinuate behind, plane, striate with the striæ filled with closely set punctures, intervals nearly plane, the third one has the two customary punctures, and the sixth stria is curving strongly outward near the humeral part. Length 13 mm.; width 5 mm.

The general facies of *A. grandis* is slightly different from that of the other South African species, owing to the eyes being larger and the thorax broader and shorter; the sub-humeral curve of the sixth stria is also very peculiar. The shape of the ligula differs also a little from that of *Arsinoë*; the paraglossæ are produced round the lateral part of the upper edge of the ligula, but edge it round instead of projecting beyond it, and bear laterally several setæ; they are so closely united laterally with the ligula that one cannot be distinguished from the other; the median tooth of the mentum is also sharper than in the other *Arsinoë*.

Hab. Zambezia (Salisbury).

GEN. TETRAGONODERUS,

Catal., p. 285.

TETRAGONODERUS UNICOLOR, Gemm. and Harold,

Catalog. Coleopt., vol. i., p. 144.

Bronze-black, sub-opaque, antennæ and legs black, first joint of the former faintly rufescent at tip; head and prothorax quite similar to those of *T. bi-guttatus*, Catal., p. 286; elytra also similar in shape and having the two impressions on the third interval, but without the silky sheen, and also without any trace of flavescent patches. Length 5 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I believe that *T. immaculatus*, Boh., will prove to be identical with this species, and not with *T. immaculatus*, Lafert. This last-named species stands in regard to *T. sericatus*, Dej., in the same position as *T. unicolor* does to *T. bi-guttatus*; they differ only in the absence of flavescent patches on the elytra.

So far *T. immaculatus*, Lafert., has only been recorded in South

Africa from Salisbury (Zambesia), where it seems to take the place of *T. sericatus*, and it is thus very doubtful if it could have been captured by the collectors of the frigate *Eugénie*. On the other hand, *T. unicolor* occurs at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and the probabilities are that it originally came from there.

Hab. Cape Colony (Port Elizabeth, Knysna).

TRIBE GRAPHIPTERINI.

GEN. GRAPHIPTERUS,

Catal., p. 293.

Antennæ with the eight apical joints sub-compressed.

Group of *G. Westwoodi*.

Prothorax with a median longitudinal band; elytra with a broad, elongate black patch equi-distant from the base and median part, and a broad sutural band connected at some distance from the apex with the tip of an arcuate apical patch *distinctus*.

Antennæ with the eight terminal joints very flattened.

Group of *G. nanniscus*.

Prothorax not denuded in the centre, moderately broad, pubescence of outer margins lighter than that on the disk; elytra sub-ovate, covered with a drab-coloured pubescence turning to greyish white along the margin *curtus*.

Group of *G. albolineatus*.

Elytra black with a light ochreous-yellow outer margin, interrupted dorsal lines reaching the median part, the outer one being the longest, and an apical, sub-triangular patch connected with the outer margin *darlingi*.

GRAPHIPTERUS DISTINCTUS.

Black, covered with a greyish pubescence; head not denuded in the middle, basal joint of palpi, the three basal ones of the antennæ as well as the basal part of the fourth, and tibiæ red; prothorax broad and with a wide median longitudinal band; elytra nearly sub-quadrate but rounded in the humeral part, and having on each side an elongate patch aculeate at tip, the two ends of which are nearly equidistant from base and median part, as well as from the outer margin, and a broad sutural band which reaches from the base to four-fifths of the length, and there coalesces with the inner upper edge of an apical, crescent-shape, apical patch which does not,

however, reach quite the posterior margin, and is at some distance from the lateral one. Length 12–14 mm. ; width 6–7 mm.

It is *G. fasciatus*, Catal., p. 322, that this species resembles most ; but in *G. distinctus* the lateral anterior patch does not coalesce with the base or the sutural band, and the arcuate posterior patch is also disconnected from the outer and hind margin.

Hab. Transvaal (Lebombo Mountains).

GRAPHIPTERUS CURTUS.

Black, covered with a light drab-coloured pubescence turning to greyish white on the outer margins ; head large, denuded in the centre in the posterior part ; antennæ black with the three first joints and the basal part of the fourth red ; tibiæ red ; prothorax short, cordiform, broader than the head at apex but with the apical angles blunt, not denuded longitudinally in the middle ; elytra short, ovate, not broader than the prothorax and not at all angular at base, gradually and roundly ampliate to about three-fourths of the length, where it is narrowing a little ; it is densely covered with a drab pubescence which whitens laterally so as to form a moderately broad, greyish-white margin ; under side piceous-black. Length 8 mm. ; width 4 mm.

Of about the size of *G. limbatellus*, Catal., p. 299, and nearly coloured alike ; this species differs from it by the broader and more massive head and prothorax ; the elytra are more sloping laterally at the humeral angle, and are therefore less rotund, and the outer pubescent margin is broader and more distinct.

Hab. Zambesia (Buluwayo, Enkeldoorn).

GRAPHIPTERUS DARLINGI.

Black ; antennæ totally black ; head large, covered with a greyish or light-ochreous pubescence, and hardly denuded longitudinally in the posterior part ; prothorax broad, attenuate laterally but with the sides straight, covered with a similar pubescence as that on the head, but having besides a very broad, longitudinal black pubescent band ; elytra quadrate but with the basal and apical angles a little rounded, covered with a very short, moderately dense black pubescence and having on each side five longitudinal light ochreous narrow bands, sometimes turning to greyish white, which do not reach from the base beyond three-fourths of the length, and a lateral margin of the same colour merging at the apex into a nearly juxta-sutural, mode-

rately broad patch; the first band which is situated at a small distance from the suture reaches to about one-third of the length, the second and third are of the same length, and as often as not coalesce at apex, and often form a patch at about the median part of the elytron, while the third is very often interrupted at a short distance from the base; the fourth line, which may be termed a supra-marginal one, is very narrow, springs from the margin at some distance from the humeral angle and joins again the margin at about three-fourths of the length; the apical patch is sub-triangular, does not reach the suture, but forms a part of the posterior margin. Length 15–17½ mm.; width 6½–8½ mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Enkeldoorn).

The only species approaching this one is *G. albolineatus*, Catal., p. 328, but in the latter the white lines on the elytra, although sometimes interrupted, are narrower, and do not coalesce at tip so as to form a median dorsal patch; the fourth outer line is in no wise connected with the outer margin.

GEN. PIEZIA,

Catal., p. 329.

Synopsis of Species.

Elytra with a sutural white band reaching from the base to about the median part, and with two transverse maculæ in a line with the apical part of the sutural band, Catal., p. 333.. .. *marshalli*.

Elytra with a white band reaching from the base to about the median part, but placed on the first costa and second interval, not on the suture, one white spot on the third and one on the fifth interval .. *licita*.

PIEZIA LICITA.

Facies of *M. angusticollis* and *P. marshalli*; covered with a black pubescence and having on the head and prothorax two longitudinal white pubescent bands; the elytra are costulate and have on each side of the suture a longitudinal white pubescent band situated on the first costa and invading the second interval, one small white spot on the third and one on the fifth interval in a line with the apical part of the juxta-sutural longitudinal band; at the apex there is an elongate sutural white patch; two costæ near the suture are obliterated under the pubescent band. Length 20–24 mm.; width 7¼–9 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Buluwayo, Enkeldoorn).

I have seen an example in which the two dots have coalesced with the apex of the juxta-sutural band, somewhat as in *P. marshalli*, but the transverse line thus produced is not like the patches in *Marshalli*, from which the present species is easily distinguished by the position of the anterior longitudinal bands which are juxta-sutural, not sutural; the apical patch is also longer.

ANTHIA KHOÏNA.

This species stands to *A. maxillosa* in the same position as *A. cinctipennis* does to *A. pachyoma*. It is distinguished by the much more convex elytra which are more ovate and have no supra-humeral protuberance whatever in the female, and a hardly defined one in the male; it seems also to be constantly of smaller size, for although I have now seen a good series I have not met with examples of huge size, such as some *P. maxillosa* received from the north-western part of the Colony, where *A. khoïna* also occurs, and which are as large as *A. algoa*. (This species must now be considered as a varietal form of *P. maxillosa*.) There can be little doubt, judging from the figures of Thunberg and Olivier, that the present species is not the one figured under the name of *A. maxillosa*. Length 35-45 mm.; width 12-16 mm.

Seems restricted to the western part of the Karroo (Fraserburg, Worcester), Namaqualand (Concordia, Garies), and the north-western part of the Colony (Calvinia, Pella, Bushmanland), in what used to be known under the name of Hottentot and Bushmanlands.

TRIBE SCARITINI.

GEN. SCARITES,

Catal., p. 388.

SCARITES PRÆVIUS.

Head and prothorax as in *S. molossus*; the elytra, however, are not quite so ovate, owing to the humeral carina being less sloping; they are distinctly striate, with the intervals slightly convex and the sixth, seventh, and eighth somewhat carinate, the eighth one does not reach the base, but is nearer to it than in *S. molossus*, and the two punctures on the third interval are similar, but instead of the

basal part being finely granulose and having a transverse linear series of minute tubercles, there are only from one to three tubercles near the scutellary region and two or three granules along the humeral ridge; the outer margin has a similar series of setigerous punctures, but it is hardly granulose and then only along the series of punctures.

The distinctive character of this species consists in the less ovate shape of the elytra, the absence of granulation at the base on the space between the costæ and the basal margin, and the very slightly granulated lateral margin. Length 30–33 mm.; width 10–10½ mm.

Hab. Bechuanaland (Ramoutsa), Zambesia (Middle Limpopo, Enkeldoorn, Marandella).

The shape of the elytra is intermediate between that of *S. molossus* and *S. natalensis*, but it is easily distinguished from the latter by the eighth costa which is much longer, and not partly hidden in the anterior part by the overhanging seventh costa.

SCARITES OVAMPOANUS.

Much more nearly allied to *S. molossus* than the preceding species; the shape of the head, prothorax, and elytra is similar, but the sharply costate seventh interval comes nearer to the posterior angle of the humeral carina; the base has only a regular series of minute tubercles and no granulation whatever, the outer margin has also no granulation whatever, only a very distinct series of punctures reaching from base to apex, and the longitudinal striation on the head does not reach beyond the anterior part of the median depressions, whereas in *S. molossus* it extends almost to the neck. Length 32 mm.; width 11 mm.

Hab. Ovampoland (Omramba).

SCARITES DOGUERAUI, Gory,

Catal., p. 393.

Instead of *S. dogueravi*, read *S. richteri*, Chaud., Observ. Kieff., 1847, p. 4.

The description of *S. exaratus*, Dej., applies very much to this species, but in the latter the eighth interval is said to reach the shoulder. In the large examples of *S. richteri* that I have seen, this eighth interval is certainly distinct up to a very short distance from the humeral carina, but in the smaller ones it does not reach so

far, yet these two sizes belong undoubtedly to one species. It is thus probable that there is a little variation in that respect, and that *S. richteri* and *S. exaratus* are identical.

Hab. Cape Colony (Saldanha Bay, Darling, O'okiep and Garies).

GEN. HAPLOTRACHELUS,

Catal., p. 382.

HAPLOTRACHELUS MERACUS.

Black, shining; head quadrate, anterior part strongly plicate longitudinally up to the middle of the vertex; mandibles also strongly plicate longitudinally; prothorax quadrate as far as the posterior lateral puncture, and from there very slightly diagonal towards the base, which is slightly sinuate; elytra not broader than the prothorax, oblong, with the humeral angles rounded and not dented; they are convex, very faintly striate, the third stria has four deep and very conspicuous punctures; the first is at the base itself, the second past the median part, and the two following between the second one and the apical part, and all three are equally distant from one another; the base is smooth, and the outer margin has a series of shallow punctures; anterior tibiæ bi-dentate above the digitation. Length 20 mm.; width 6 mm.

This species is very unlike the other South African *Haplotrachelus*; in general facies it resembles much *Scarites rugiceps*, Catal., p. 396, and the elytra are equally smooth in both species.

Hab. Orange Free State (Heilbronn).

TRIBE HARPALINI.

GEN. ANISODACTYLUS,

Catal., p. 424.

ANISODACTYLUS DEGRESSUS.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; head smooth; prothorax one-fourth broader than long, slightly more rounded laterally in the anterior than in the posterior part, a little depressed laterally on each side of the disk; the depressions are faintly aciculate, the disk is nearly smooth and without any longitudinal groove;

elytra oblong, striate with the intervals plane, smooth and with one median puncture on the third interval and four equidistant ones in the posterior part, beginning at about two-thirds of the length; the extreme edge of the outer margins of the prothorax is faintly rufescent, and the under side piceous-red. Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm.

In general appearance the insect is very much like *A. harpalinus*, Catal., p. 426, which it should follow or precede, but the prothorax is a little broader, and the disposition and number of punctures on the intervals of the elytra are different.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

ANISODACTYLUS VICARIUS.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi and legs flavous; extreme edge of outer margins of prothorax faintly flavescent; head smooth; prothorax one-third broader than long, rounded laterally and a little amplified more in the anterior than past the middle, nearly smooth on the disk but aciculate along the base and in the lateral depressions, and having a distinct median discoidal longitudinal line; elytra oblong, very little broader than the prothorax, narrowly striate with the intervals plane, smooth and with four punctures in the posterior part of the third interval, beginning at about three-quarters of the length; the two hind punctures are in the middle of the interval, the other two almost in the second stria. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

This species is also allied to *A. harpalinus* and still more to *A. degressus*, from which it is differentiated by the prothorax which is of nearly the same shape, but has a median discoidal groove, whereas there is no trace of one in *A. degressus*; there is no puncture in the median part of the third interval, and the others are more closely set and restricted to the posterior declivity.

ANISODACTYLUS PROCAX.

Black with the elytra greenish bronze; antennæ fuscous with the two basal joints rufescent; head smooth, frontal impressions very distinct and arcuate; prothorax one-third broader than long, very little sinuate at apex and base, slightly amplified and rounded laterally from the apex to three-fourths of the length, smooth from the apex to three parts of the length, but from there very closely and deeply punctured along the base, and from side to side; elytra oblong, very slightly rounded at the shoulders, very distinctly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, smooth, and with an asymmetrical series of

ill-defined, distant punctures on the third and fifth intervals ; under side black, legs piceous. Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; width 6 mm.

Male unknown.

Very closely allied to *A. melanarius*, Catal., p. 425 ; the facies is identical ; the prothorax has the same shape and also lacks the lateral basal impressions, but the median part of the base is more broadly punctured, the central longitudinal line does not reach as far towards the base as in *A. melanarius* ; the elytra have a much more distinct greenish tinge. I have seen one female only.

Hab. Natal (Tugela River).

GEN. HYPOLITHUS,

Catal., p. 431.

HYPOLITHUS STRENUUS.

Flavous ; head closely aciculate ; prothorax one-third broader than long, much rounded laterally for two-thirds of the length, narrowed and a little sinuated from there to the base, where it is narrower by one-fourth than at its widest part ; it is deeply and closely aciculate, and the discoidal part is darker than the outer sides ; elytra oblong, narrowly striate with the intervals plane and very closely aciculate, the dorsal part is somewhat infuscate, and the second and fourth intervals are tessellated with broad, sub-quadrangle spots lighter than the background, but there is no trace of any seriated punctures. Length 8 mm. ; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

I do not know the male of this species, and I include it provisionally only in the genus *Hypolithus*, although the shape of the prothorax is very different on account of it being narrowed towards the base and sinuate above it. *Anisotoma posticalis*, Catal., p. 439, may prove to belong to this group of *Hypolithus*, but I have not seen the male as yet. *H. strenuus* is easily distinguished by the tessellation on the elytra which is very different from that of *H. escheri* and *H. saponarius*, and the general facies of these two species is very different.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

HYPOLITHUS PATRUELIS.

Brownish red with the dorsal part of the elytra darker, antennæ and legs slightly flavescens ; head smooth ; prothorax long, nearly

parallel laterally, but a little attenuate in front, closely aciculate, the aciculation deeper and denser in the posterior part; elytra not broader than the prothorax at base, oblong, striate, with the intervals plane, closely and finely punctured, third and fifth with a series of well-defined punctures; under side piceous-red. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

It is possible that the examples I have seen are partly immature.

Size of *H. difficilis*, Catal., p. 436, but with the prothorax and elytra much more parallel, the former especially; it is as straight laterally as in *H. ornatus*, Catal., p. 437, which it should precede.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

HYPOLITHUS OVAMPOANUS.

Black, iridescent; palpi, antennæ, margin of prothorax and legs sub-rufescent; head smooth; prothorax very little ampliate laterally, nearly straight, smooth, and aciculate along the base and in the lateral depressions; elytra oblong, not broader than the prothorax, striate, with the intervals finely and closely punctured, a series of punctures on the third and fifth intervals, and two or three punctures on the seventh, spaced from near the median part to the apex; under side black, slightly iridescent. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

Shaped nearly like *H. patruelis*, but the sides of the prothorax are not so parallel, and the discoidal part of the prothorax is much more smooth; the punctures on the intervals of the elytra are not so deep, and there is no trace of punctures on the seventh interval in *H. patruelis*.

Hab. Ovampoland.

HYPOLITHUS AUDENS.

Head and prothorax testaceous-red, antennæ, palpi, and legs pale testaceous; epistoma and anterior part of the head punctured; prothorax truncate at apex and base, rounded laterally and a little amplified at about the median part, not at all sinuate towards the base, slightly depressed on each side at the base, closely and distinctly aciculate all over, and briefly pubescent; longitudinal median line short; elytra oblong, deeply infusate in the dorsal part but having a very broad testaceous margin extending as far as the fifth

stria and equally wide behind; they are narrowly striate with the intervals very closely aciculate, almost shagreened, and briefly although densely pubescent; there seems to be no seriate punctures on the third interval, only a very faint one in the fifth and sixth striae on each side, but this may be accidental; pectus and abdomen piceous. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Natal (no exact locality).

Resembles *Siopeles limbatus*, Catal., p. 440, in colouring and general appearance owing to the pubescence with which it is clothed on the upper part. It should follow *H. caffer*.

GEN. SIOPELUS,

Catal., p. 439.

SIOPELUS PAVONINUS, Gerstaecker.

Archiv. f. Naturgesch., xxxiii., 1, p. 23.

“Black, with a cyaneous and green glitter, glabrous, basal joints of antennæ, palpi, legs, outer margin of prothorax and apical part of elytra, reddish testaceous; elytra with double striae, intervals closely rugoso-punctate, the alternate ones with a series of larger punctures.” Length 9– $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

“Most closely related to *Hypolithus aciculatus*, Dej., and *H. caffer*, Boh., differs from the former species by having three series of stronger punctures, from the latter in having glabrous elytra. Head shiny black, finely punctured; labrum and mandibles piceous, the three basal joints of the antennæ straw-coloured; prothorax and also the elytra glittering green and cyaneous-blue, the lateral margins and the base rusty red; the disk is everywhere densely punctate, the punctures are still closer towards the base which is partially rugose, and the median longitudinal groove is short; the elytra are glabrous, scarcely broader than the prothorax, parallel, edged with reddish yellow, the border widening gradually from apex to base; the punctures on the third interval are each separate and numerous, those on the fifth and seventh are sparse and shallower, while in the ninth interval along the lateral edge they are connected, chain-like, with one another; under side glittering blue and punctate; the sternum and legs are rusty red.”

Hab. Mozambique (Quilimane), teste H. J. Kolbe; occurs in German East Africa.

SIOPELUS SIMPLEX, Putzeys,

Rev. and Magas. d. Zool., 1878, p. 80.

“A little larger than *H. venustulus*, Boh., Catal., p. 441, and of the same colour, the lateral sutures of the frontal part are also very marked, but the two impressions beginning at the angle of these sutures and which have a tendency to unite behind in the centre of the vertex are very little marked in this species, but very distinct in *S. venustulus*; the prothorax is more convex; the shape of the elytra is similar, but the intervals are much less vermiculate, *i.e.*, the punctures although disposed in more or less regular series, do not unite in such a way as to form a ridge on each side of the striæ which are much wider, and the punctures on the three intervals are broader. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.”

Hab. Mozambique (Quilimane) teste H. J. Kolbe; occurs in Zanzibar, and Dars el Salam.

GEN. DIORYCHE,

Catal., p. 455.

DIORYCHE SERIATA, Kolbe,

Mitteil. Naturh. Mus., Hamburg, xiv., Jahrg., 1897, p. 79.

Dark bronze, moderately shining on the upper side, and briefly but thickly pubescent; antennæ black except the two basal joints, which are flavous; femora piceous; tibiæ rufescent; head and labrum very closely and deeply punctured, and briefly, although densely, pubescent; prothorax gradually rounded laterally, truncate at both ends, not sinuate laterally towards the basal angle, very narrowly grooved longitudinally in the middle, very roughly shagreened all over, and having no supra-basal lateral impressions; it is clothed with a moderately thick greyish pubescence, and so are the elytra which are oblong, a little broader than the prothorax at its widest part, striate with the intervals convex and very rugose. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury), Mozambique (Quillimane), teste H. J. Kolbe.

Allied to *D. vidua*, Catal., p. 456, but at once distinguished by the much more rugosely shagreened prothorax and elytra; the intervals of the latter are convex instead of being plane. In his description of what I take to be the present species, Herr Kolbe, in comparing it to

D. picipes, Kl., which I have not seen, says: "Similar but darker, more dully coloured and somewhat more thickly tomentose, the sides of the prothorax are not curved at the basal angle, and the alternate intervals of the elytra are more raised than the others."

GEN. AMBLYSTOMUS,

Catal., p. 466.

AMBLYSTOMUS INTERMEDIUS.

Dark bronze green, nearly black on the upper part, antennæ black with the basal joint and the tibiæ pale flavous; head smooth; prothorax much rounded laterally from apex to base, more amplified in the anterior than in the median part, basal angle rounded; median discoidal longitudinal line hardly distinct; elytra a little broader at base than the prothorax at its widest part, nearly oblong, but a little wider past the middle than at the base, and having on each side five very fine but distinct striæ; the lateral ones are obliterated except at the apex; the intervals are plane and smooth; the femora are infusate, the tibiæ and tarsi flavescent. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

This species is intermediate between *A. promontorii* and *P. natalicus*, Catal., p. 467; the head and the prothorax are not so broad as in the former, while it is larger than the second, and the elytra are more distinctly striate.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

TRIBE PANAGÆINI.

GEN. EUDEMA,

Catal., p. 474.

EUDEMA OPULENTUM,

Plate XI., fig. 4.

Black, sub-opaque; head very rugose but with a median smooth space, epistoma also smooth; neck finely plicate transversely; third joint of antennæ not quite as long as the following two put together; prothorax rounded laterally from the apex to two-thirds of the length, gradually amplified to that distance, and produced diagonally from there to the basal part where it is not wider than

apex; the posterior part of the margin is recurved from where it narrows, but not angular, while the basal angles are sharp, and the base straight and not projecting; it is setulose and very roughly shagreened; elytra one-fourth broader than the prothorax at the base, a little rounded at the shoulders, oblongo-ovate, somewhat convex, striate, pubescent, finely shagreened, and having on each side two yellow patches; the first, near the shoulder, is somewhat aculeate from the outer margin to the third stria, and nearly straight; the supra-apical one is slanting, narrower than the first, and extends from the third to the seventh interval inclusive; under side punctured, pubescent. Length 19 mm.; width 8 mm.

Broader than *E. ornatum*, Catal., p. 478; this species is easily distinguished from it by the more ampliate prothorax; the colour of the patches on the elytra are paler yellow, and they are much narrower.

Hab. Natal (Lower M'Komas River).

Follows *E. difficile*, Catal., p. 479.

EUDEMA SEXMACULATUM,

Plate XI., fig. 5.

Black, shining, and briefly pubescent; elytra with a humeral and two yellow dorsal patches on each side; head long, smooth in the middle of the anterior part, very rugose laterally and behind; third joint of antennæ not so long as the two following; prothorax similar in shape to that of *E. pretiosum*, but less sinuate laterally behind above the basal angle which is also more acute, base not sinuate; disk very rugose, sides reflexed in the anterior part, but less than in *E. pretiosum*; elytra straight at base, oblong, one-fourth broader than the prothorax, deeply punctato-costate with the intervals carinate; they have on each side a short, humeral yellow band on the eighth interval, a transverse patch placed slightly before the median part of the disk, extending on the fourth, fifth, and sixth intervals, and consisting of three very short bands hardly connected in the stria, and with the inner one the longest of the three, also another narrow patch, slightly sinuate, extending from the fourth to the eighth interval, and situated at a short distance from the apex, at the top of the posterior declivity; tarsi bristly underneath. Length 20 mm.; width 8 mm.

The general appearance is not unlike that of *E. pretiosum*, Catal., p. 480, both having a broad prothorax, but it is easily recognisable owing to the humeral elongate macule on each side of the elytra,

which is not found in any other South African *Eudema*; the punctures on the striae of the elytra are very distinct.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

TRIBE CHLÆNINI.

GEN. CHLÆNIUS

Catal., p. 487.

CHLÆNIUS ENONENSIS.

Head and prothorax metallic green, shining; labrum, antennæ, palpi, and legs flavous; head finely aciculate; prothorax hardly narrower at base than at apex, rounded laterally, slightly ampliate in the middle and hardly sinuate above the base; it is very deeply and closely punctured with the intervals raised, and rough, thickly pubescent, and very narrowly edged with yellow; elytra elongated, almost oblong, a little broader than the prothorax at base, narrowly punctato-striate with the intervals plane, finely shagreened and briefly pubescent, the colour is very dark green, the outer margin has a very narrow yellowish edge, and there is at the apex a sutural flavous triangular patch, the basal part of which reaches the third stria on each side, and the point nearly coalesces with the apical flavous margin; under side cyaneous, iridescent. Length 12 mm.; width 5-5½ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

Should follow *C. verecundus*, Catal., p. 501

CHLÆNIUS CONFORMIS, Dejean,

Plate XI., fig. 7.

Spec., vol. v., p. 630.

Shining metallic green on the head and prothorax, duller green on the elytra, which are clothed with a very brief pubescence, palpi, antennæ, and legs flavescent; head slightly punctulate, labrum flavescent; prothorax one-fourth broader than long, a little attenuate laterally for about half the length, and nearly straight from there to the basal angle, base straight or nearly so, outer margins carinate and narrow with a flavescent edge; disk deeply and irregularly punctured, the punctures more closely set and more shallow along the base, and in the basal sub-lateral impressions; elytra oblong,

not broader than the prothorax, striate, the striæ finely punctured and the intervals plane, dark bottle-green and with a more or less ovate yellow patch placed in the posterior part at about two-thirds of the length, extending from the second to the fifth stria and coalescing there with a moderately wide supra-marginal band of the same colour, which becomes quite marginal in the apical part; under side iridescent. Length 13 mm.; width 5 mm.

Easily distinguishable by the interrupted shape of the marginal band, which begins only at about two-thirds of the length, and coalesces with the dorsal ovate patch.

My description is made from a Senegal example, compared with Dejean's type.

Chaudoir in his 'Monographie des Chlénien' mentions that it occurs also in Natal, where it was captured by Guenzius. Herr H. J. Kolbe says that the habitat of this species extends from Natal to Nubia and Senegambia. I have not as yet met with a South African example.

CHLÉNIUS RAFFRAYI, Chaud.,

Plate XI., fig. 8.

Monogr. d. Chlen., 1876, p. 63.

Head and prothorax metallic green, antennæ and legs rufescent, elytra violaceous, glabrous and with a supra-apical rufescent patch on each side; head very finely punctured, the punctures not closely set; prothorax one-fourth broader than long, a little attenuate laterally from the apex to the median part, nearly parallel from there to the base; disk slightly punctulate, deeply impressed on each side in the basal part and distinctly punctured along the base; elytra oblongo-ovate, a little broader than the prothorax, striate with the striæ very distinctly punctured and the intervals plane; the outer margin is as violaceous as the rest of the elytra and not densely pubescent, and there is at about three-fourths of the length two short elongate patches restricted to the fourth and sixth intervals, the outer one being a little longer than the inner one; under side slightly iridescent, black, with the three abdominal segments piceous-red. Length 16 mm.; width $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This description is made from an example from Bagamoyo.

Hab. Mozambique (Quilimane), teste H. J. Kolbe.

CHLÆNIUS (EPOMIS) RHODESIANUS.

Bottle-green, sub-opaque and briefly pubescent; antennæ, palpi, legs, and a narrow marginal border on the elytra pale yellow; head very roughly punctured; prothorax one-fourth broader than long, straight laterally from the base to about half the length, attenuate from there to the apex where it is one-third narrower than at base, marginate all round and covered with dense scrobiculate punctures; elytra not very much broader at the base than the base of the prothorax but a little amplified from the shoulder to the median part where they are nearly twice as broad, they are striate with the intervals raised, tectiform and covered with very closely set punctures giving them a roughly shagreened appearance, the yellow band is narrow and limited along the margin to the eighth stria; under side piceous-black, punctured laterally, abdominal segments narrowly edged with yellow. Length 24 mm.; width 10 mm.

Similar in general appearance to *C. capensis*, Catal., p. 514, but much more robust and very different in sculpture. It is probably allied to *C. boccardi*, but does not agree quite with Chaudoir's elaborate description of this species.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury)

CHLÆNIUS EPIGRAPHIDUS,

Plate XI., fig. 9.

Black, sub-opaque, elytra very briefly but densely pubescent and with two yellow patches on each side, antennæ, palpi, and tarsi piceous-brown; head somewhat aciculate; prothorax one-third broader than long, slightly arcuate at apex, sinuate at base, rounded and gradually amplified laterally from the anterior angle to two-thirds of the length, slightly oblique from there to the outer angle, one-third broader at base than at apex, outer margin carinate but not reflexed, disk covered with closely set, conspicuous punctures; elytra not wider than the prothorax at its widest part and not quite three times as long, punctulato-striate, with the intervals shagreened and plane, they are more opaque black than the head and prothorax, have on each side a light chrome-yellow, sub-transverse patch situated at one-third of the length, and extending from the fifth to the eighth intervals, and a supra-apical sub-ovate and smaller one extending on the third, fourth, and fifth; under side black, rugulose. Length 16 mm.; width 7 mm.

The general appearance is not unlike that of *Epigraphus*, but of course it does not belong to the *Panagæini*. I have only seen a female example, in which the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is sub-cylindrical and truncate at tip, but that of the labial palpi is very swollen and diagonally truncate.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

GEN. PARACHLÆNIUS, Kolb.,

Stett. Entom. Zeit., 1894, p. 196.

Procletus, Pér., Catal., p. 570.

PARACHLÆNIUS VIOLACEUS.

Head and prothorax piceous, elytra violaceous, under side piceous red; antennæ infusate with the exception of the two basal joints which are dark red; femora dark red, tibiæ infusate; head nearly smooth, except in the two anterior depressions which are sub-punctulate; prothorax as broad as long, sub-parallel, but slightly sinuate towards the basal part, and also slightly rounded apically, lateral margins sharp, recurved, disk set with scattered setigerous punctures; elytra a little broader than the prothorax at base, straight laterally, but a little ampliate from the median part to the apex, rather depressed, striate with the intervals nearly plane, closely and regularly punctured and covered with a brief but dense yellowish pubescence owing to the punctures being setigerous. Length 16 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Zambezia (Enkeldoorn).

Smaller than *P. singularis*, Catal., p. 570, and differently coloured.

Procletus having only one supra-orbital seta (over the posterior part of the eye) should be included in the *Chlænini*, and not in the *Platynini*, as I have done (Catal., p. 570).

GEN. RHOPALOMELUS,

Catal., p. 569.

Like *Procletus*, *Rhopalomelus* has only one supra-orbital seta, and not two, as mentioned by me, *loc. cit.* This character removes my objection to include the genus in the *Chlænini* as suggested by Herr H. J. Kolbe.

PROCLETODEMA, n. gen.,

Mentum, maxillæ, and palpi of *Parachlænius*, but the tooth in the mentum is more sharply bifid; the paraglossæ are also similar, but the ligula instead of being straight and truncate is distinctly diagonal at apex and quite perpendicular laterally; labrum broader than long and deeply emarginate, epistoma very deeply incised in front, the incision is U-shaped, and the suture with the frontal part is not discernible, the incision is filled with a membranous integument; head long, slightly narrowed behind the eyes which are moderately large and bulging, and have one supra-orbital seta placed at the back of the eye; antennæ of *Parachlænius*; prothorax sub-trapezoid and with a seta on the posterior angle; elytra not broader than the prothorax at its widest part, parallel, not convex, sinuate behind, striate and with a series of distant punctures on the third, fifth, and seventh intervals; legs moderately long, intermediate tibiæ a little incurved, with the outer ridge very spinose.

The extraordinary shape of the epistoma may be of a teratological nature; apart from that, the distinction between this genus and *Parachlænius* consists in the more massive head, the difference in the shape of the ligula, the more parallel elytra, which are not broader than the prothorax, the smooth intervals of elytra, and the presence of three series of punctures on the alternating intervals; in *Parachlænius* the intervals are covered with closely set briefly setigerous punctures, and there is no trace of series of punctures on the alternating ones; the intermediate tibiæ are also not incurved.

PROCLETODEMA PARALLELUM,

Plate XI., fig. 10.

Dark brown, glabrous, shining; head smooth with two broad but very shallow impressions in the anterior part; prothorax truncate at base and apex, but with the anterior angles produced, very slightly rounded from the apical angle to two-thirds of the length, and from there a little attenuate and slightly sinuate as far as the basal angle which is sharp, one-sixth narrower at base than at apex, and one-fourth longer than broad, it is depressed, has a median narrow longitudinal groove, and a moderately deep impression on each side of the base, the outer posterior margin is very slightly reflexed; scutellum broadly triangular; elytra not broader than the prothorax

and three times as long, slightly rounded at the humeral angle, parallel, very little convex, striate, the pre-scutellary stria is long, striæ slightly punctulate, the intervals narrow and plane, the third, fifth, and seventh have a series of punctures far apart from one another, the supra-marginal stria is punctulate; under side and legs closely punctured. Length 24 mm.; width 7 mm.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

TRIBE PTEROSTICHINI.

GEN. MELANODES,

Catal., p. 533.

Following De Chaudoir's example, I included this genus in the *Chlenini*. I think, however, that owing to the presence of two supra-orbital setigerous punctures instead of one, the genus should be included in the *Pterostichini*, in the neighbourhood of *Abacetus*.

MELANODES PUGNATOR.

Black, shining, not iridescent, palpi, the three basal joints of antennæ and tarsi piceous-red, the other joints of the antennæ are rusty red; head smooth, very slightly impressed on the junction with the epistoma, mandibles highly carinate on the upper side and nearly laminate at the base; prothorax of equal width at apex and base, a little amplified laterally from the apical angle to about two-thirds of the length, and slightly narrowed and sinuate from there to the outer angle which is sharp; there is a very narrow faint longitudinal median line, and the basal impressions are not deep and do not reach the base; elytra oblong, narrowly striate with the intervals smooth, no scutellary stria. Length 11 mm.; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Closely allied to *M. rectangulus*, Chaud., Catal., p. 534, but distinguishable by the very shallow frontal impressions, and the high carination of the mandibles at the base, on the upper side; the prothorax is similar in shape, but the basal impressions are shallower and do not reach the basal margin.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

GEN. ABACETUS,

Catal., p. 545.

ABACETUS EMERITUS.

Intense black, very shining, glabrous, palpi and basal joints of antennæ piceous; head smooth, frontal sulci moderately deep, not arcuate; prothorax one-third broader than long, rounded laterally from base to apex, and ampliate in the middle, sinuate close to the basal angle only, outer margins carinate and very slightly recurved, upper part hardly convex, median and lateral grooves very distinct, no basal punctures; elytra oblong, very slightly broader at base than the prothorax at its widest part, deeply striate, the striae and intervals smooth, and the latter not quite plane; under side black, shining. Length 9 mm.; width 4 mm.

Somewhat similar to *A. nigrinus*, Catal., p. 547, which it should precede, but with a more robust facies.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

ABACETUS VIARIUS.

Closely allied to *A. majorinus*, Catal., p. 550; it is smaller and black instead of being dark metallic green, but the elytra have a faint bronze-black sheen, the prothorax is more constricted laterally at the base, and a little less ampliate in the middle in proportion to the size; the base is also punctured, the punctures are deeper, the width of the base of the elytra is slightly greater owing to the base of the prothorax being narrower, the sculpture is identical, but the intervals are a little more convex, and the legs are brighter red. Length 5 mm.; width 2 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

ABACETUS PERTURBATOR.

Bronze-black, very shining, antennæ black with the exception of the basal joint, and sometimes the basal part of the second which are red, palpi red, femora black, tibiæ and tarsi rufescent; head normal, impressions deep, not arcuate; prothorax orbicular from the base to four-fifths of the length, and straight from there to the basal angle which is sharp, but does not project, base closely punctured; elytra oblong, nearly twice as broad at base as the base of the prothorax, and one-third more than the prothorax at its widest

part, striate with the intervals plane. Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ –6 mm.; width 2 – $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Allied to *A. viarius*, but it differs in colour and in the shape of the prothorax, the posterior lateral part of which is straighter.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

ABACETUS PROXIMUS.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and legs brownish red; head smooth, impressions moderately deep and short; prothorax a little amplified and rounded laterally, narrowed for a short distance near the base with the outer margins carinate but not recurved, and the posterior angles sharp; it is quite smooth on the disk; the basal impressions are long and deep, and the base is not punctulate; elytra oblong, shining, deeply striate with the intervals plane. Length 10 mm.; width 4 mm.

Allied to *A. crassicornis*, Catal., p. 547, which it much resembles; it is differentiated by the colour of the legs and antennæ, which in *A. crassicornis* are black, the latter are much thicker and more compressed, and also by the absence of punctures along the base.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

ABACETUS PAVONINUS.

Black, with the elytra iridescent; antennæ infusate; the two basal joints, palpi, and legs piceous; head smooth; the two anterior impressions narrow, deep, arcuate; prothorax gradually rounded laterally from apex to base, nearly truncate at apex, sinuate at base, broadest in the median part, very little wider at base than at apex, smooth, the basal impressions long, narrow, and deep, outer margins reflexed; elytra oblongo-ovate, narrowly striate, striæ not punctured, intervals plane; under side piceous-black. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 4 mm.

The specific characters consist in the rounded shape of the prothorax, which is not at all constricted or attenuated laterally near or above the posterior angle, which is also more blunt than usual; it is the only South African *Abacetus* known to me having iridescent elytra. Should follow *A. mashunus*.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban?).

ABACETUS DIVERSUS.

Dark bronze, shining; antennæ black, the two basal joints red-

dish; head smooth, the anterior impressions deep, arcuate; prothorax long, gradually rounded and slightly ampliate laterally from the apical angle to three-fourths of the length, and diagonal from the second lateral seta to the posterior angle, which is sharp, base sinuate, a little wider than the apex, disk smooth, base not punctured, outer margins carinate; elytra oblongo-ovate, finely striate, the striæ smooth; under side black, legs piceous and with a slightly æneous tinge. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

In colouring this species has some resemblance to *A. agilis*, Catal., p. 553, but it is at once distinguishable by the shape of the prothorax which is regularly ampliate laterally from the anterior angle to a short distance from the base, and is also longer.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

ABACETUS PILOSELLUS.

Reddish brown, with the antennæ, palpi, and legs paler; head aciculate laterally and along the eyes, smooth in the middle, frontal sulci diagonal; prothorax rounded laterally, a little less ampliate from the median part to the basal than from the apex to the middle, but not sinuate near the base, very distinctly grooved in the middle, closely punctulate along the base and also in the basal depressions, and fringed along the carinate margins with long brown setæ springing from a series of punctures along the margin; elytra oblong, striate, with the intervals convex, and those near the suture nearly carinate; the striæ are distinctly punctulate, and the outer margin has a fringe of setæ similar to those on the prothorax, but shorter. Length 4 mm.; width $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Lower M'Komas River).

ABACETUS CURSOR.

Very closely allied to *A. nanniscus*, Catal., p. 551; the facies is the same but it is a little larger, the antennæ are thicker and black, with the two basal joints and a part of the third reddish; the prothorax is of the same shape and equally shining; the elytra are oblong, and have a bronze sheen, less greenish than in *nanniscus*, the femora are piceous, with the tibiæ and tarsi pale red instead of the whole legs being red, not piceous-red, as I have stated. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

It is only by comparison with *A. nanniscus* that the specific characters of this species become marked.

Hab. Natal (Drakensberg Range).

GEN. ABATUS, n. gen.

Mentum broadly sinuate, with the median part bluntly rounded, and the lateral lobes not very high, but moderately sharp; ligula moderately long, sub-parallel, sinuate at tip, paraglossæ much longer than the ligula, very slender, disunited from the apex at about two-thirds of the length and strongly arcuate at tip; setæ of the ligula thick and long; maxillæ arcuate and with two long inner teeth near the tip, last joint of palpi sub-fusiform not acuminate; antennæ moderately long, the three basal joints glabrous, the others pubescent, joint seven to tenth inclusive ovate, moniliform, joint eleven one-third longer than the penultimate one, ovate and acuminate; labrum long, deeply emarginate in the centre; mandibles long, arcuate, the right one with an inward, median tooth; head with two sulci on the anterior part; eyes large, prominent, and with two supra-orbital setæ; prothorax very little rounded laterally behind, and having on each side a deep, narrow, basal impression; elytra oblong, striate, without juxta-sutural stria, and third interval impunctate; legs moderately long, femora thickened, tibiæ not grooved and without external spine or bristle; the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi of the male are dilated in the male, cordiform and squamose underneath, fourth joint short, not incised.

This genus is distinguished from *Cyrtomoscelis*, Catal., p. 558, by the less oodiform facies, the shape of the antennæ, the seven ultimate joints of which are more ovate and moniliform, the presence of an inner tooth in the right mandible, and the absence of external bristles or spines on the tibiæ, even in the anterior ones; the buccal organs differ also; the ligula is more triangular, and the paraglossæ are fused with it to the tip, the mentum is much broader, the sinuation longer and more shallow owing to the lobes being very short, and the maxillæ have two inner teeth at the tip, which are wanting in *Cyrtomoscelis*.

ABATUS RAFFRAYI.

Black, slightly iridescent on the upper part; palpi, antennæ, and legs brownish red; head smooth; thorax smooth, straight at base and apex, very slightly rounded laterally in the anterior part, a little attenuate gradually from the middle to the base, where it is one-fourth narrower than across the median part, posterior angle sharp, disk with a narrow, median groove, base with a deep, longitudinal,

narrow groove on each side of the median one, reaching to more than one-third of the length; elytra oblong, a little broader than the prothorax at its widest, slightly depressed in the anterior part and convex behind, striate with the striae smooth and the intervals moderately convex; under side piceous-red. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony. Captured by Mr. A. Raffray on the slopes of Table Mountain.

GEN. DRIMOSTOMA,

Catal., p. 556.

DRIMOSTOMA LONGICORNIS.

Piceous-black, shining; antennae and legs rufescent; head smooth; prothorax as broad at base as at apex, slightly ampliate laterally in the middle, smooth, the supra-lateral basal impressions not very deep; elytra very slightly broader than the base of the prothorax; but a little ampliate from below the humeral angle, oblong, moderately convex, finely striate, the striae smooth and the intervals somewhat convex, deeper black than the head and prothorax and with an apical, triangular flavescent patch extending on each side from the first to the fourth stria; the outer margin is slightly rufescent. Length 6 mm.; width 3 mm.

Allied to *D. amaroide*, Catal., p. 557, from which it is distinguished by the antennae, which are longer and have less moniliform joints, and by the shape of the prothorax which is not at all attenuated laterally towards the base. In mature examples of *D. amaroide* the posterior part of the elytra is sometimes flavescent, but there is no distinct patch on each side of the suture, as in *D. longicornis*.

GEN. PTEROSTICHUS,

Catal., p. 559.

PTEROSTICHUS MACROPTERUS.

Black, glabrous, shining; legs, tarsi, and antennae piceous-red; head smooth, frontal impressions long and deep; prothorax subparallel laterally, but a little attenuate from past the median part to the base, lateral margin thick and a little recurved behind, basal lateral depression hardly defined, the supra-lateral one narrow and deep, median longitudinal groove reaching from the base to nearly

the apex, disk smooth with a faint, wavy transverse plication on the supra-lateral basal depressions; elytra elongate, slightly broader at the base than the basal part of the prothorax; elongate, slightly ampliate at about the median part, and attenuate behind, moderately convex, striate with the striæ finely punctulate and the intervals plane and smooth; third interval with two punctures, a median and an apical one. Length 19 mm.; width $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Distinguished by the shape of the prothorax, which is nearly as straight as that of *Teratoarsus schouberti*, Tsch., Catal., p. 566; the elytra are also ampliate towards the median part as in *P. rugipennis*, but in a much lesser degree. Its nearest ally is *P. congruens*, but it is more massive, and the striæ of the elytra are punctulate instead of being smooth.

One male, presented by Mons. R. Oberthür, and labelled King William's Town (Cape Colony).

This species should precede *P. rugipennis*, p. 564.

PTEROSTICHUS CONGENER.

Black, shining; antennæ, palpi, and tarsi piceous-red; head smooth and without any frontal impressions; prothorax a little rounded laterally at apex, very little in the middle and a little more in the posterior part, slightly narrower at base than at apex and with the outer margin much recurved from past the median part to the basal angle, supra-lateral impression broad, short and smooth, disk totally smooth; elytra as broad as the prothorax at apex, oblong, striate, striæ smooth, intervals smooth and sub-convex, third interval with two sub-median punctures, outer margin sharply carinate. Length 13–14 mm.; width $4-4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Smaller than *P. undulatorugosus*, Tsch., and with a nearly similar, though more slender, facies; the prothorax is a little straighter laterally and not plicate, and the elytra are a little more convex.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality). Sent by the State Museum, Pretoria.

Follows *P. undulatorugosus*, Catal., p. 564.

PTEROSTICHUS FRAUDULENS.

Allied to *P. congener*, but longer; the head is similar; the shape of the prothorax is the same, but the outer margin is not quite so much recurved in the posterior part, and the elytra are more attenuate at the base, where they are narrower by one-fourth than

past the middle ; the intervals are more plane and there is no trace of puncture on the third interval. Length 18 mm ; width 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal (no exact locality).

In general facies this species is not unlike *P. congruens*, from which it differs in the more parallel shape of the prothorax, and the less oblong elytra.

PTEROSTICHUS ALTICOLA.

Black, shining ; antennæ and palpi piceous-black ; head smooth and with two faint frontal impressions : prothorax sub-cordiform, *i.e.*, not much attenuate laterally in the anterior angle, rounded and gradually narrowed to the base, which is about one-half of the width of the median part, basal angle rounded, outer margin not at all recurved ; disk smooth, supra-lateral basal impressions narrow and shallow ; elytra elongate, oblongo-parallel, narrowly striate with the striæ smooth and the intervals sub-convex, third one with four equidistant punctures. Length 12 mm. ; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Distinct from all the other South African *Pterostichus*, and easily distinguished by the sub-cordate shape of the prothorax and the more linear facies.

Captured on the summit of the Giant's Castle, Basutoland, in the Drakensberg Range, at an altitude of 8,500 feet.

PTEROSTICHUS INORDINATUS.

Black, shining ; elytra opaque, palpi and tarsi piceous-red ; head smooth and with the supra-ocular rounded ridge very prominent, and with two median impressions in the frontal part between the eyes alongside the raised supra-ocular ridges ; prothorax nearly parallel but a little narrower at base than apex, where it is straight but with the outer angles projecting, the base is very slightly sinuate, the outer margins carinate and not recurved behind, the outer angle is sub-obtuse, but not rounded, the upper part is smooth, plane, but a little sloping in the anterior lateral part, and the basal impressions are wide ; elytra nearly oblong, but very slightly wider past the median part than at the base, which is sinuate, slightly aculeate at the humeral angle, while the shoulder is sloping for a very short distance ; the outer margin is sharp and recurved for two-thirds of the length, and the dorsal part is carinate with the third, fifth, and seventh carinæ more raised than the others ; the intervals are finely and closely aciculate, and the series of punctures in the anterior and

posterior part of the supra-marginal line are nearly obliterated; under side and legs smooth and shining. Length 17 mm.; width 6 mm.

Hab. Natal (Drakensberg Range).

Differs much from the other South African species; in general appearance it approximates a little *P. undulatorugosus*, Catal., p. 564, but the shape of the prothorax is quite different.

TRIBE PLATYNINI.

GEN. PLATYNUS,

Catal., p. 572.

PLATYNUS FRATERNUS.

Black, the two basal joints of antennæ reddish brown; the others fuscous, legs piceous-brown; head nearly smooth; prothorax nearly as long as broad, sub-angulate laterally a little before the median part, as broad or very nearly so at the base as at apex, outer margins recurved, disk distinctly aciculate except in the middle, outer margins slightly rufescent; elytra oblongo-ovate, narrowly striate with the intervals plane, and the third one with three distinct punctures, the first of which is at some distance from the base, the second at about the median part, and the third at an equal distance from the median one and from the apex; the outer margin is recurved and the edge is slightly rufescent. Length 13 mm.; width 5 mm.

Closely allied to *P. gilvipes*, Catal., p. 574, the prothorax is a little more hexagonal, and the sides more distinctly aciculate; the elytra are quite black instead of being slightly greenish and also opaque in the female, and the striæ are not punctulate.

Hab. Zambesia (Salisbury).

PLATYNUS LETULUS.

Black, moderately shining, prothorax slightly ænescent and sub-opaque, antennæ black with the three basal joints, and also the tip of palpi, rufescent, legs red; prothorax cordiform but a little angular laterally towards the median part, disk smooth; elytra elongato-ovate, much rounded at the shoulders, nearly three times as broad at base as the base of the prothorax, a little convex on the posterior part, striate with the striæ punctulate.

Allied to *P. striatitarsis*, Catal., p. 577, but the prothorax is shorter and therefore more cordiform, the elytra are slightly constricted behind the humeral part, and a little more convex, the striæ and also the punctures are deeper; the antennæ with the exception of the three basal joints are deeply infusate. Length 7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

This species follows *P. striatitarsis*.

PLATYNUS FALLACIOSUS.

Black, shining; prothorax very faintly ænescent, shining; antennæ infusate with the exception of the three basal joints which are sub-rufescent; femora fuscous brown, tibiæ light brown; thorax elongate, cordiform, not angular laterally towards the median part, disk smooth; elytra elongato-ovate, rounded at the shoulders, a little convex on the posterior part, striate with the striæ finely punctulate. This species is closely allied to *P. lætulus*, but it is a little more robust, the prothorax is not aculeate laterally, and it is darker in colour. Length 7 mm.; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Natal (D'Urban).

Follows *P. lætulus*.

PLATYNUS VELOX.

Head piceous-red, shining; antennæ, prothorax and legs very light reddish brown, elytra piceous-red with a narrow flavescent border; palpi infusate, sub-flavescent at tip; head smooth; antennæ very long, slender; prothorax nearly as broad as long, not cordiform, but slightly narrower at base than at apex, with the outer margins much recurved; the median part of the disk is reddish brown; elytra dark brown with a narrow reddish-brown margin, elongate, nearly straight laterally and with the shoulders sub-diagonal, attenuate behind, depressed, very finely aciculate, narrowly striate with the striæ faintly punctulate, intervals plane, third one with three equidistant punctures placed close to the stria; in the two examples I have seen, the suture is also lighter brown than the disk. Length 8 mm.; width 3 mm.

The shape of the prothorax is not at all cordiform, and is more like that of *Euleptus*, but not so slender, and the general facies is slightly more massive. It should come last of the South African species.

Hab. Natal (Ulundi).

TRIBE TRECHINI.

GEN. TRECHUS,

Catal., p. 587.

TRECHUS GRAVIS.

Piceous-black, shining, and with a faint iridescence, the outer margin of prothorax and elytra piceous-red; antennæ and legs dark rufescent; head and prothorax smooth, the latter broadly cordiform, the former very deeply and broadly grooved laterally; elytra elongate, oblong, but with the shoulders rounded, plane, deeply and narrowly striate, and having on each side seven striæ and a very distinct supra-marginal one, the sixth and seventh striæ coalesce behind; under side piceous. Length 10–10 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Uitenhage).

This species is by far the largest of all the South African ones, and is easily distinguished by its robust facies. The anterior tibiæ are diagonally truncate at the apex; it should follow *T. rufipes*, Catal., p. 589.

TRECHUS LÆTULUS.

Reddish brown, shining; palpi, the two basal joints of antennæ and the legs flavescent; head smooth, deeply grooved laterally; prothorax cordiform, slightly broader than long, lateral basal impression deep, one deep basal puncture on each side of the median longitudinal groove; elytra oblongo-ovate, slightly iridescent, depressed, and having on each side five striæ which do not reach the apical part and become gradually shorter; outwardly the fifth stria is the shortest of all and not curved, but at the very apical part of the elytron there is a slight indication of the prolongation of the stria; the third interval has two conspicuous punctures—a sub-basal and a median one; the anterior tibiæ are not truncate diagonally. Length 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; width 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Belongs to the same group as *T. aterrimus*, Catal., p. 588, and should follow it. It is much more depressed, smaller, and remarkably *Tachys*-like in shape.

Hab. Cape Colony (Paarl).

TRECHUS TABULÆ.

Reddish brown with the head and prothorax a little darker than the elytra; antennæ, palpi, and legs flavescent; prothorax as broad as

long, cordiform, smooth; head deeply grooved laterally and having a median impression at the base; elytra ovate, convex, and with six distinct, although shallow, striæ on each side; these striæ reach nearly to the apex, except the sixth, which reaches only as far as the posterior bend of the fifth, and the third one has a moderately deep puncture at about one-third of the length. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 2 mm.

Closely allied to *T. scitulus*, Catal., p. 611, which it should follow. The elytra are much more ovate, there are six striæ instead of five on each side, and there is only one puncture on the third interval instead of two; in *T. scitulus* the first puncture is also nearer the base than in *T. tabulæ*.

Hab. Slopes of Table Mountain (Cape Colony).

TRIBE BEMBIDIINI.

GEN. TACHYS,

Catal., p. 593.

TACHYS EMERITUS.

Testaceous, shining; head normal, antennæ flavous, the antennæ are not filiform, the five penultimate joints are nearly moniliform, the ninth and tenth are a little longer than the preceding, and the last one is a little longer and slightly broader than the tenth and acuminate at tip only; prothorax broader than long, rounded laterally from the apical angle to nearly the median part, and if anything, broadest behind the apical angle, diagonal from about the middle to the base, where it is not much narrowed, being about one-fifth less broad than the apex, outer angles acute; elytra truncate at base and very little broader there than the prothorax at its widest part, rather oblong than elongato-ovate, and having on each side five striæ filled with closely set and moderately deep punctures, and reaching to the top of the posterior declivity; there is also a rudimentary series of punctures along the supra-marginal stria. Length 2 mm.; width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

The shape of the prothorax is similar to that of *T. caffer*, Catal., p. 595, but the elytra are more oblong; the number of punctured striæ is also greater, but the most distinct characteristic distinction is in the shape of the antennæ, which in *T. caffer* are filiform, with the articles elongate and the ultimate one very slender and sharply acuminate, and thus very different from those of *T. emeritus*.

TACHYS OPTIMUS.

Brownish red, shining; legs and palpi flavescent; antennæ also flavescent with the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh joints darker than the others; prothorax elongato-cordate, *i.e.*, longer than broad, rounded laterally from the apex to two-thirds of the length, narrowed and straight from there to the base, the angle of which projects, convex in the anterior part and with two deep impressions on each side of the base; elytra twice as broad at the base as that of the prothorax, and in the middle nearly three times as the prothorax at its widest part, truncate at base with the angles sharp, broadly ovate and sharply acuminate behind, convex, and having on each side besides the sutural stria, which disappears beyond the top of the posterior declivity, a dorsal one reaching from the base to the median part of the disk, and a very distinct supra-marginal one; in the space between the sutural and dorsal stria there is a very broad puncture placed nearer to the base than to the median part, and none in the posterior part. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

Similar in shape to *T. humeralis*, Catal., p. 599, but a little larger and having a dorsal stria on the elytra which is entirely wanting in *T. humeralis*.

TACHYS SERVILIS.

Black, shining; legs pale flavous, the two basal joints of antennæ flavescent, the four following distinctly fuscous, and the terminal five nearly white; prothorax elongato-cordate with the basal angle moderately sharp, convex in the anterior part, and having two deep punctures on each side of the base; elytra ovate, twice as broad at base as the basal part of the prothorax, and also twice as broad on the middle as the prothorax at its widest, acuminate behind, convex, and having besides the sutural and supra-marginal striæ, the former of which is very indistinct, a short one, nearly median and reaching from the base to one-fourth of the length, as well as two extremely fine punctures difficult to distinguish, one at a short distance from the base and the other just past the middle, the basal one is nearly equidistant from the suture and the dorsal stria; the elytra are black with two red spots in the posterior part. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab. Natal (Malvern).

This species is very closely allied to *T. humeralis*, Catal., p. 599, and also to the preceding species from which it is mainly distinguished by the shorter stria on each elytron, and by the smaller size which approximates it more to *T. humeralis*.

TACHYS CAUTUS.

Flavous, shining; antennæ and legs lighter than the body; the ultimate joint of antennæ is elongato-quadrata; head quite smooth, with the supra-ocular sulcus deep and not reaching quite as far as the hind part of the eye; prothorax one-third broader than long, rounded laterally from apex to base, but broadest before the median part, and hardly constricted near the base, the angles of which are minute but sharp; it is convex in the upper part with narrow depressed outer margins, and the base is also depressed and has a not conspicuous puncture on each side of the median groove at an equal distance from the centre and the outer angle, which has no apparent puncture; elytra elongato-ovate with the angles sloping and rounded, one-third wider than the prothorax at its widest part, convex, and having on each side five series of shallow punctures not closely set and reaching from the base to a short distance from the apex; there is also a very distinct stria ending in a conspicuous setiferous puncture on each side at the apex, and the two dorsal punctures are not very conspicuous owing perhaps to the sheen of the pale background; there is no supra-marginal series of punctures. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

The first example of this species was captured by me while searching for termitophilous insects in a white ant's hill, and demolishing it for the purpose. A second example, however, was captured in the open in the same way as other *Tachys*. The shape of the terminal joint of the antennæ, and also of the three preceding ones, which have an elongate moniliform shape, differs from that of the South African species, where the ultimate joint is elongate and acuminate, and the others elongate.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch, Cape Town).

This species has no South African ally.

GEN. SCOTODIPNUS,

Catal., p. 600.

S. capensis is to be included in the genus *Anillus*, Duv., and Bedel refers the species to his sub-genus *Pseudanillus*.

GEN. ATROTUS,

Catal., p. 582.

Having been able to examine male examples of *A. forcipatus*, I find that the genus must be included in the *Licinini*, and not in the *Pterostichini*.